* git commit

Takes all of the changes written in the index, creates a new commit object pointing to it and sets the branch to point to that new commit. Examples: git commit -m ‘committing added changes’ git commit -a -m ‘committing all changes, equals to git add and git commit’

* git push

Pushes all the modified local objects to the remote repository and advances its branches. Example: git push origin master

* git pull

Fetches the files from the remote repository and merges it with your local one. This command is equal to the git fetch and the git merge sequence. Example: git pull origin

* git merge

Merges one or more branches into your current branch and automatically creates a new commit if there are no conflicts. Example: git merge newbranchversion

* git fetch

Fetches all the objects from the remote repository that are not present in the local one. Example: git fetch origin

Git rebase

allows you to easily change a series of commits, reordering, editing, or squashing commits together into a single commit.